

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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VOLUME NO. 27.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Dec. 6 inst. the Passenger Train will leave Boston and Providence generally, as follows:—
Leave Boston
At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

At 9 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays (except on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, of each month, to meet steamers of the Transportation Co. for New York.

Leave Providence
At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), on arrival of steamers of Transportation Co. from New York, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays of each week.

At 9 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays (except on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, of each month, to meet steamers of the Transportation Co. for New York.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1837.

STATE REFORM OF BANKING AND CURRENCY. No. V.

Jackson's policy of a gradual return to an enlarged metallic basis—to be effected by the people within their respective States, as gradually as they deem necessary. Biddle's Jack Cade promise about saving the nation millions by having no money.

Mr. Editor,—In the three preceding Numbers we have stated the unavoidable evils, which, from the natural laws of value, must attend the RESTRICTIVE SYSTEM of regulating the trade of banking: viz. the system of clothing favored persons, their heirs and assigns, who are licensed in that trade by special acts, with THE MONOPOLY OF CREDIT CURRENCY, by means of restrictions, prohibiting all other persons under heavy penalties to issue or pass as currency any notes (however much entitled to credit,) other than those of this PRIVILEGED ORDER OF DEBTORS.

We will not stop now to enquire whether Congress is not bound to protect creditors, whose industry is misdirected and whose property is fraudulently gambled for, in consequence of the operation of the exclusive powers of this state order of privileged debtors, by a uniform law. Our present object is to discuss the evils of our banking system and the remedies heretofore proposed by different parties; who, by the way, never seem to have considered the unjust relations of debtor and creditor established by our system.

These evils, we repeat, have been frankly acknowledged by men of all parties to be inherent in our present system. By none have they been exposed with more zeal than by NICHOLAS BIDDLE and his hired writers, when it served his purposes to tell the truth. He, with his friend Gallatin, as we showed in our last number, traced these evils to overbanking. The disorders of the currency and the periodical commercial distresses under which the Union has suffered so much, were not only confessed, but proved by them to arise from "OVERTRADING BROUGHT ON BY OVERBANKING." Biddle traced the course of trade as governed by the laws of value to show that large issues, even while the notes were payable in specie, may be injurious; because, under our credit system of currency, they occasion a rise of prices. His boast that he could control this currency by practical wisdom in expanding and contracting, was belied by his own excuses in 1826. He did not then pretend to PREVENT overtrading by means of his potent engine. He did not consider it his duty, though it was the performance of this duty that constituted the merit for which he afterwards claimed a re-charter. He, in 1826, was perfectly willing to allow overtrading, provided the people did not overtrade so much in foreign luxuries as to create a heavy foreign debt and incommode him by drains of specie to pay it. If they committed this sin, then he told them to go home and make up, by prudence, for their extravagance in the luxuries of Europe. HE would not pay their debts by loans. HE had too much practical wisdom to be guilty of such foolish tenderness for his country—"best loved when worst governed," as he imprudently confessed the other day—probably because this overtrading brought on by overbanking enabled him to pocket the profits, while he made the country bear all the losses and disasters of overbanking. When distress committees waited on the money emperor for aid in 1826, a few months previous to his writing his Essay on overtrading, Biddle refused to aid them, replying that—

"It is the order of nature that if men or nations live extravagantly [while 'overtrading brought on by overbanking' raises] they must suffer till they repair their losses by prudence"—that "the Bank is invoked to assume that which, whoever attempts, deserves the ruin he will suffer. It is requested to erect itself into a special providence to modify the laws of nature and to declare that the ordinary fate of the heedless and improvident [those guilty of 'overtrading brought on by overbanking'] shall not be applied in the United States. Our countrymen are to be indulged without restraint in the utmost extravagance of the LUXURIES OF EUROPE, or credit from the banks; and when the day of payment arrives, the debtor shall not be called on for payment—the banks shall not be incommode to pay their notes, for the moment any inconvenience [i. e. any pressure caused by this 'overtrading brought on by overbanking'] is felt, the Bank of the United States will certainly interpose and pay the debt. But if the Bank of the United States blends any sense with its tenderness, it will do nothing of this."

Thus he did not even try to prevent overtrading, but only punished people for buying too much of foreign luxuries, and for thereby creating a large foreign debt and incommode him by drains of specie to pay it. The distressed committees marched off after this wholesome lesson: "the Bank was immediately placed in a situation of great strength and repose," as Nicholas described it in his Essay, and he himself, calm as a summer morning, laughed and sneered at those who came to him to cure the evils of their own folly which had been encouraged and "brought on by overbanking."

From these extracts it will be seen that Biddle confessed, when it was convenient for his purposes, that the Bank could not modify the laws of nature—that the issues of the state banks brought on overtrading; raised prices; enabled our citizens to indulge in the utmost extravagance of the luxuries of Europe, whose citizens were enabled to cash their products (mostly luxuries) at high prices—that the course of trade would compel somebody to pay the foreign debt created by too large foreign purchases; the banks would in self defence, contract and make their debts "willing to sell their goods at a sacrifice;" prices of all goods, foreign and domestic, would fall; foreigners would send no more luxuries but "the coin they took away" (in payment for their luxuries) "to buy these cheap productions of ours;" that the Bank could not (if it had any SENSE) would not attempt to cure the evil by loaning. It was owing to overtrading brought on by overbanking, which occasioned a rise of prices; and if the people presumed to be tempted by foreign luxuries, (when the banks tempted foreigners by the high prices brought on by overbanking,) he would make them pay up the quicker by contraction of the mixed currency. "Like the power of steam," he afterwards said in his Essay, when he wished to claim the merit of having conferred great benefits on his country, "it is of tremendous hazard, when not controlled; and the practical wisdom in managing it lies in seizing the proper moment to expand and contract it." But Biddle never seized the proper moment; he ought to have contracted, when the banks were beginning to overissue, and to have ex-

panded when there was a panic from overtrading. He ought to have prevented overtrading as much as possible, and then to have furnished credit, when the banks were exhausted. But this would be a losing concern to the stockholders and his operations in exchange—a great source of gain—would have been profitless—however beneficial to the nation. No honest, sensible man expects a bank to lose millions to benefit the nation; and hence the rogues of those who, understanding the subject, pretend that a national bank can or will prevent overtrading. It will only turn it to its own account; and unless it had an enormous capital, it could not, if it were so disposed, prevent overtrading, and then only by enormous losses. Biddle never attempted to prevent overtrading, but only to call in his own loans and save his own bank from too large drains of specie; leaving the laws of trade to bring upon the country all the dire disasters of "overtrading brought on by overbanking," without checking in season the overissues of banks. Expansions, as he said, "tempted" foreigners to sell large quantities of their products at high prices and to take away our specie in preference to taking our dear products; while contractions enabled foreigners to buy large quantities of our products—"these cheap productions of ours" as he called them—at low prices which tempted them to send back our specie in preference to sending their luxuries, which would sell low. First OVERTRADING by the debtors of banks and extravagance by the public—DEAR PRICES for all products, and if we indulged in the luxuries of Europe, A DRAIN OF SPECIE; then SALES AT A SACRIFICE by the debtors of banks and the public generally—LOW PRICES for products, and sales of our domestic products to foreigners at these prices and a RETURN OF SPECIE—"such is the circle which a mixed currency is always describing," was Biddle's exposition of the matter; and it was correct. His double dealing and shuffling is palpable to any candid man, who has watched his course and read his excuses for his own management of the Bank, and his absurd and pompous claims of merit. He was authorized by the government of the United States Bank, two or three years after publishing the Essay we have noticed, "to communicate to THE PEOPLE information" about banks and currency. In 1831 and '2, he spent \$80,000 in preparing, printing and circulating pamphlets, &c., to enlighten the people. Gallatin's Essay, from which we quoted in our last, was the most conspicuous favorite of Biddle and his party. As instructor of the people, he taught them how to distinguish pressures brought on solely by overtrading, from those brought on by a heavy foreign debt. Overtrading oftentimes in the United States in LAND, as well as in other speculations fostered by overbanking, was the people were truly informed, the cause of pressures. Speculations among ourselves will create distress, because one American will be called upon to pay another. This overtrading does not by any means, ALWAYS extend to large dealings in "the luxuries of Europe," or of other continents. When it does, or when large loans in Europe by government or other large debts contracted abroad fall due, then a balance accumulates against us and specie is exported. The banks as now constituted, the people were also correctly informed, were injurious; because they furnished a credit currency; which, (as we have explained,) has the same purchasing power as specie, merely on account of their enjoying a monopoly of this kind of currency, and stimulates high prices by furnishing traders and speculators on our markets with equal credit to compete in purchases. The banks, as he explained, mistook "want of credit," brought on by OVERTRADING, for "want of currency," brought on by large FOREIGN DEBTS. Furnishing credit and furnishing currency were two distinct operations, requiring entirely different policies on the part of Banks. But the fact, that these institutions furnished loans of currency, and at the same time issued a credit currency, was the cause of this fatal mistake. "As a bank cannot increase its discounts without increasing its circulation, the two operations, being in its hands inseparable, are generally confounded."—Page 36.

After attacking the banking system of the United States for causing overtrading—after exposing "the baneful effects of a paper money currency upon the property and the moral feeling of the community," Biddle's friend, as his organ to communicate to the people information on banking and currency, remarked that—

"Considerations of this nature may well have suggested to the Committee of the House of Representatives, the question whether a METALLIC CURRENCY would not, in the United States have been preferable to one consisting of bank notes." The people were informed by him that "taking into consideration all the circumstances which belong to the subject, it might have been preferable in the United States to have had NOTHING but a metallic currency." But to this EXCLUSIVELY metallic currency it was objected, that HE did not believe that "an attempt to return to a PURE metallic currency, which could not (without producing great evils) be carried SUDDENLY into effect, was at all practicable."

A gradual return to an enlarged metallic basis for the credit operations of the United States, did not once occur to this INSTRUCTOR OF THE PEOPLE. The miserable folly of a sudden return to an exclusively metallic currency, to be effected by prohibitory stamp duties on all bank notes, or else a national bank to compete with state banks, were, in the view of the bank instructor of the people, THE ONLY alternatives. He freely confessed that it would have been better to have an exclusively metallic currency; but then, a sudden return to it would produce such distress that he gave it up as impracticable. Therefore he argued, "Congress must resort to milder means of regulating the currency of the country. The Bank of the United States was established for that express purpose."

But neither the President of the United States nor the people allowed themselves to be deceived by this miserable folly. The President determined to recommend a gradual return to an enlarged metallic basis. He expressly stated his policy, before he removed the deposits, in the paper read to his cabinet.

"It is the desire of the President that the control of the banks and of the currency [which Biddle confessed, at one time, he could not and had too much SENSE to attempt to, manage; though afterwards he boasted of his "practical wisdom" in controlling it] shall, as far as possible, be entirely separated from the political power of the country, as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the government to its will. In his opinion, the action of the General Government on this subject [i. e. of controlling banks and currency] ought not to extend beyond the grant in

the Constitution, which authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." ALL ELSE [on the subject of controlling banks and currency] belongs to THE STATES and THE PEOPLE and must be regulated by PUBLIC OPINION and THE INTERESTS OF TRADE."

This little extract from that important state paper, explains the whole policy of Andrew Jackson in regard to the currency question, and his subsequent course on all subjects connected with it. The regulation of the public deposits, and of receipts of funds in payment of public dues, by laws of Congress, were subjects for that body to decide, upon their own merits. As we understand the matter, his policy was—

1st. To wrest from the government of the United States Bank the absolute power unconstitutionally and imprudently vested in it, and by it entrusted to the will of ONE MAN, (the Bank executive) of controlling and "regulating" the trade of banking and the currency of the states; restoring to the government of the United States the powers which had been delegated to it, to the people of the states the powers which they had reserved to themselves and to their state governments to protect those equal rights, which are the subject of the social contract and which are sacred and inalienable. Hence—

2d. To induce Congress to return to its duty of making LAWS necessary to coin money and regulate its value; instead of allowing Nicholas Biddle, or any other bank president, to drive coin out of the country by expansions which destroyed the standard of value, and then to bring it back again by contractions which sacrificed the misdirected industry of the people.

3d. To regulate by LAW the public deposits, of which the United States Bank formerly had the exclusive benefit.

4th. To regulate by LAW the receipts of funds in payment of public dues; instead of allowing Nicholas Biddle, or the president of any other privileged trading company to regulate it by his WILL, for the purpose of making money in domestic exchange at the sacrifice of private interest.

5th. To leave the people of the states free to adapt their banking systems to the interests of their respective population and to the diversified pursuits in which they were, in the main, respectively engaged.

When General Jackson and the democratic party adopted this policy of a gradual return to an enlarged metallic basis, the bank party, feeling that they had been wrong in their folly about having NOTHING BUT a metallic currency throughout the whole country—and about forcing it upon the people by prohibitory taxes, tried to push upon the President and the democrats the odium and ridicule of their own errors! Having themselves advocated a pure metallic currency to be established by the exclusive action of the Federal Government, they represented the President and his supporters as having adopted this policy. Such was not the fact however, and all their ridicule falls harmless upon him, and recoils upon themselves. The President was and is for leaving each state to return as slowly as it chooses to an enlarged (or as narrow) a metallic basis as it deems best adapted to its wants and its present position. In doing so, he has proved his acute sense of the duties of the Federal Government, of the powers of the States, of the rights of the people, and of the beautiful system devised by our forefathers for guarding the rights, and furthering the common interests of the people. No man better understands the plan of the campaign which our fathers opened for the people in their battles against aristocracy and tyranny; and no one knows better what tactics to pursue to lead the people to victory, than Andrew Jackson.

Not having been able to conceive of a gradual return to an enlarged metallic basis, nor by what means to bring it about, Biddle, as bank instructor of the people, "to communicate to them information," presented the alternatives of—1st a pure metallic currency to be established by prohibitory taxes on the part of the Federal Government—2d, another national bank like the last—confessing that an exclusively metallic currency might have been preferable, but objecting that a sudden return would produce distress and promising that, if the bank were re-chartered, HE could control "the mixed currency" and save THE NATION THE EXPENSE OF HAVING ANY MONEY. Prudent hands could, as he said in his Essay, seize the proper moment to expand and contract the currency, and in this laid the practical wisdom of managing it. The substitution of credit for coin in our transactions, he said, saved the nation the expense of so much dead capital. He seemed to be utterly ignorant of the fact that MERE CREDIT, WITHOUT BEING PUT IN THE SHAPE OF A CIRCULATING MEDIUM, BRINGS ABOUT THE SAME SAVING, except of that amount of coin which is indispensably necessary to MEET BALANCES, and thereby to preserve the STANDARD OF VALUE in which all debts are payable. But this ignorance promised to save still more, and Gallatin seriously and gravely went to work figuring like Jack Downing, and published in his pamphlet a calculation to prove that Biddle, at the head of the banking system, and king over our credit operations, could save for the nation, one hundred millions of dollars, which at 5 per cent., he said, was a gift of FIVE MILLIONS A YEAR! Only give Biddle (or some other man of practical wisdom) absolute power to regulate the trade of banking and issues of credit currency by his will, and there need be NO MONEY for the nation: the Bank would keep a few millions in its own vaults at its own expense and allow the state banks to keep a few in theirs, and save the nation great expense BY HAVING NO MONEY! This economy, he said, was THE ONLY benefit of a paper currency, and it could be calculated with accuracy!

Of all the miserable follies ever got up by demagogues, to deceive a people, this is the most ridiculous. Only make me king over the credit system, promised Biddle, and I will save you the expense of having any money. The nation need have no money. They can eat and drink and spend on my score, or on the score of such banks as I may permit to loan; and have no money. I will save them the expense of such dormant capital. It will be great national economy and my friend Gallatin will figure it out. All will go on smoothly, no matter how much they are guilty of overtrading brought on by overbanking; unless they indulge too freely "in the luxuries of Europe," then they must be honest and pay their debts, as I cannot pay for them. They shall not eat and drink and live extravagantly on the luxuries of EUROPE on MY score, but if they eat and drink and live on each other's property, and do not buy too much of foreigners to incommode me with drains of specie, it

Eight hundred dollars were collected for the benefit of the Sempstresses at the late public meeting held in New York.

The resignation of Gen. Bravo will probably put an end to the invasion of Texas for the present.

quite a flattering evidence of popularity. We give our old acquaintance much joy of his new honors, but we are apprehensive the Bostonians will succeed in enticing others of our enterprising young Van Buren men away from us.

HAVING CASES.--10 different patterns. Also, superior Razors, brushes, Soaps, and every article used in a

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Arr ship Bangor, Dyer, Bangor; Gazelle, Eldridge, Philadelphia; Omega, Beving, Jamaica; Reaper, Crane, Malaga; Tribune: Roush, Alexandria;

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of goods at No 26, Washington st., are requested to call and get their articles this day.

J. M. ALLEN.

VALUABLE LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The tracts of land in Warren Co. Pennsylvania, recently offered at auction, are now for sale at private sale, or will be exchanged for dry goods or other merchandise, if applied for during the present week—every information regarding the same may be had, a full description given, and plan of the same shown by the owner, at my office.

J. M. ALLEN.

NEW AUCTION ROOM IN SOUTH BOSTON.—The subscriber, to accommodate his friends

I, near Dr. Holmes' Tavern, 4th st., South Boston,
 where he intends to have two Evening Sales a week, for the
 purpose of selling Boston Statist and Penny Articles at the
 Auction, exclusive of day sales. He will al o attend to out
 door sales of houses, lands &c. as usual. Also solicits the
 sales of Sheriffs and others, who may favor him with their
 custom.
 W. A. grateful for past favors, flatters himself that by prompt
 attention he will merit a share of the public patronage.
 WM. ANDREWS.
 427 epb3is—cop3wis
 BY DANIEL HEISEY
 Office No 24 Exchange st.
 FURNITURE &c.
 This Day, at 9 o'clock, at office,
 Will be sold a variety of house furniture, leigh and cook-
 ing stoves—funnel &c.
 Also, 1 chest carpenter's tools, consisting of a general as-
 sortment.
 GROCERIES, &c.
 On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at office,
 WILL BE

Particulars hereafter.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
Boston, Dec. 31, 1836.
Taken on sundry execution, and will be sold at public auction,
On Thursday, next, at 11 o'clock,
At the stable of Mr Jotham Glazier, Pond at,
2 stage coaches.

By order of W. G. Babbitt, Constable.

BY LORING NEWCOMB
Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchange street.

FURNITURE.
To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at office.

A large lot of house furniture, consisting of feather beds—bedding—French and other bedsteads—sofa do—bureaus—tables—chairs—light and wash stands—crockery and glass ware—kitchen furniture.

Also, 4 cooking stoves, James' patent—franklin, lehigh and other stoves—six ovens &c.

A large lot of new clothing, consisting of coats—pants—vests—suits—frocks—coats—cloaks—shirts—overall—boots—shoes—fur caps &c

Watches—jewelry &c.

GROCERIES, &c.

On Thursday, at 10 o'clock at office.

A general assortment of Groceries &c.

Particulars tomorrow.

BY E. F. HALL.

Office No 38 and 90 Water street.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

Boston, Dec. 30, 1856.

Middlesex, ss.

Taken on sundry writs and will be sold at Public Vendue,
Tomorrow, at 9 o'clock.

All the stock of a dry goods dealer in Cambridge, near the
University Bookstore, consisting of English and French broad-
clothes—cassimeres—sattins—blinds—dillings—sh. etings &
shirtings—cotton and wool damasks—Russels diapers—crash-
 Irish linens—satin and silk stocks—suspenders—gloves—mit-
tens—worsted and woolen hose and socks—silk and cotton do
—do—silk and gingham umbrellas—linen bulks—Italian and
plaid silk cravats—pongees and damask hdkfs—chopras and
bandannas—linen thread—sewing silk and thread.

pocket books—silver pencil cases—jewelry—French cologne—
 beaver and silk hats—fur caps—fur trunks &c.
 By order and under the direction of Nathan Fluke, Deputy
 Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.
 On Thursday at 9½ o'clock at office,
 A large and prime stock of foreign and domestic dry goods,
 on which advances have been made, and will therefore be sold
 without reserve for cash.

Particulars hereafter.
 Cash advanced on foreign and domestic Dry Goods—
 Hats—Boots and Shoes—and merchandize generally.

BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL.
 Office No 69 Kilby street.

LEASE OF STORE IN CENTRAL STREET.
 On Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
 The owners of store corner of Central and Broad sts.
 The above store will be let by private contract, at any time
 previous to sale.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM.

SYDNEY COAL.
This Day, at 1 o'clock, in liberty square,
30 tons schuykill Coal, of good quality, broken and screen-
ed.
Also, 20 chaldrons Sydney Coal, of superior quality, screen-
ed, suitable for grates.

BY J. M. ALLEN.
Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Suffolk, ss.
Taken on sundry writs and will be sold by consent of par-
ties,
This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office,
A variety of household furniture, consisting of chairs—la-
zies—variety of crockery and glass ware—several handsome
dressed—kitchen furniture &c.
By order of H. H. Huggesford, Dep. Sher.

CHINESE TOYS.
This Day, at 12 o'clock, at office,
To cases Chinese toys—a variety of fancy articles—jewel-
&c.

HEARTH BRUSHES &c.
This Day, at 12½ o'clock, at office,
boxes and barrels, containing a quantity of hearth brush-
-tops—umbrellas—braces &c.

FURNITURE.
This day at 10 o'clock,
At No 27 Merrimac st,
part of the furniture of a gentleman relinquishing house
-hold, consisting of elegant mahogany dining table, with glass doors
-to a centre table—spring seat sofa—velvet can seat
-2 French bedsteads—2 first rate feather beds—mattress
padding—kiddermister carpets and rug—looking glass—
-clockery and glass ware—kitchen furniture.

DRY GOODS
On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock at office.
—without reserve—
part of a stock, with valuable invoices of dry goods.

STATIONARY, FANCY GOODS &c.
On Thursday at 10 o'clock, at office.
part of the stock of a stationer and fancy goods dealer.
Particulars hereafter

HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR ONE!—An important improvement has recently been invented in a machine which is in general use and in which the improvement is such as to take the place of the old machine at five dollars each, while the expense of manufacturing is less than two dollars—thus affording a profit of three dollars each. The annual demand for said articles in the English States, is computed at four to each town—or in a territory of 800 towns. The profits arising from the sale of this number of the improved article, would be \$9,600, and in fourteen years (the extent of the patent) would amount to the handsome sum of \$134,400. The Patentee would sell his right in said patent to the amount of over \$600, and such a person, and finds them to be very saleable generally—being highly engaged in other business, which requires his attention, he is prepared to sell his right in the said territory of 800 towns, principally in New England, for a comparatively trifling sum of 1 dollar and 68 cents per acre (the 100th part of the probable amount of profits) and a small term of payment.

This improvement has been in use more than a year, and its utility is well established; approved by all—rejected by none who would like to travel and sell.

area, is computed at four to each town—or
of this territory of 800 towns. The profits arising from
of the number of the improved rights, would be \$9,500,
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ing rights in said patent to the amount of over \$600,
and, finally, the Patentee would be enabled to sell the
being deeply engaged in other business, which requires his
attention, he is now induced to offer the patent in the right
territory of 800 towns, principally in New England, for
comparatively trifling sum of 1 dollar and 68 cents per
territory (at the rate of 100 in each of the probable amount of profits) and
per cent of payment.
his improvement has been in use more than a year, and its
ation is well established; approved by all—rejected by
persons who would like to travel and sell patent rights, will
offer an excellent opportunity. Capitalists who may be
to make a small investment in a country where which will
500 per cent, will do well to look at this.
patentee being determined to sell out, solicits proposals
or small territories. Apply to U. J. CLARK, No 3

FINED SUGARS (from the works of the Boston Sugar Refinery)—in leaves of various qualities, the finest & best Lump, and Muscovado, of superior quality.
By JOHN BROWN & CO., 19 Commercial Wharf.
agent Jan 6.

FOR WASHING.—107 casks Sal Soda—for
low, by LEWIS & CO 118 State street. 153m dt

MACA TIN AND SPELTEN.—For sale by
D W WAINLOW, 6 Broad Street. last page

NUMMITE.—12 tons very large, landing from
noon Oracle, for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE,
rite whf. 101th 329

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, IN BOSTON,
 DEC. 31, 1836. If persons calling for letters
 on the List, will please to mention that they are adver-
 tised.

Pillsbury Jos
Pickering Mary Miss
Pierce Saml Bnd
Prichard Candice miss
Pike Charlotte Miss
Pilgrimage Jno
Pitcheard Jeremiah
Putt Thos master
Platt Lewis esq
Priest Joel
Piper Saml
Powers Leonard
Porter Sup - T
Powers Patrick
Potter A B Miss
Poys Maria D M Miss
Powell Benjy
Powell Jonas
Powells Edward
Porter Chas
Proffitt Wells
Proctor Jethon
Putnam John P
Putnutt Jas

Quinby James R

Rand Mary
Rand R R
Randolph W B
Ratten Rev
Reed & Pope
Randall Mary P
Ray Wm
Randall S B
Randall Daniel
Reid Geo
Rand Mary H
Raymond Artemus
Ray Mary
Reed A
Reed Franklin D
Reed Estor
Reed Littleton
Ready Mary
Reed Sil H
Reed Thomas Jr
Reese Robert W
Reed E
Richardson Andrew J
Lice Charles
Riley Mary
Rice M
Richardson George W
Rilly James
Ryan Spiser
Richards Alpha H
Richardson Merril
Richards Joseph
Riley Elizabeth
Rice Urban
Ryan Ray
Ricards David
Ryan Belinda A
Richards Saml C
Richards Samuel
Rice Michael
Rice Louis
Rice Julius II
Ridgeway Francis
Rich Charles
Richardson & Stratton
Richd S Mary S
Richards Pebe
Roth Merithibson Susan
Richards Benjamin
Rogers John A
Rosenburgh Simon
Rockwood John
Robinson Chester R
Roggers Fred L
Roberts Alexander
Rogers Lydia C
Robinson Josiah T
Rogers Harriet
Ross Robert
Robinson David
Robbins Nathaniel
Roberts Eliza
Rowe Stephen T
Rob'ts Thomas W
Rhoades Clementina
Rhoadson Emma R
Roach Lucy
Roberts Wm S
Robin Zebulon
Robey James S
Rowland Terra
Russell George
Russell Mary
Rude Lucinda
Rumrals Abigail
Russel Timothy S

Sawlin Harriet
Spaulden Abel
Seavey Geo
Spaulding Jona R
Sanborn Jos S
Simpson Maria
Spaulding Laury M
Shannon Phoebe
Sharon Fred W
Starbuck Sarah B
Sanborn Deborah
Shaw Eliza C
Sanders Ruth
Shane Jason
Swayer Alvin
Strand Joanna
Stackpole Hannah G
Sawyer Geo F
Spaulding Wm B
Stanwood Saml
Sprague & Loring
Staples Jno
Scates Harriet
Stackweather Jno rev
Sargent Jno
Sanborn Jacob
Santorienson Petrochi
Shaw Geo A
Shaw Ann
Sarant Win
Staples Ann M
Sargent Enoch
Shannon Jno
Small Moses W
Starchild Walter
Sargeant Geo
Sharron Warren
Sargenton John R
Sanderson Jos
Shannon Parker
Shephens Andrew
Shepa & Jane
Stephens Wm J
Stevens Martin
Sterner Hobard
Shepherd Benj W
Suett Julia Ann
Spear Abba S
Spencer Mary Ann
Spencer Mary F
Spaulding Francis
Spencer Patience
Feymour Eliza
Stevens Parkrest
Stetson Wm
Sweetser Fred
Stears Brazilia
Stevens Jno
Steir S J W
Shepherd Jos
Sweetser Deul
Stewart Nathan M
Stevenson Elizabeth
Speer Edward G
Snell Edward
Snyder Joseph L
Stevens Hannah
Stevens Mary
Suett Chas
Streeter E M
Strover Richard G
Sugarizer Sarah
Senter Emily
Simpson Jos
Stickney Lyman D
Stinkens Eliza C
Stclair Jefferson
Stiles Ezra
Stispey Edward
Stiles Hannah
Studen Antemas re
Stuby Emily
Stickney Mary
Stimney Charlotte P
Smith Anna C
Smith Susan
Smith Maria
Smith Hannah
Smith Isaac
Smith Edwin
Smith Wm
Smith Capt
Smith Wm P
Strong Hazen
Strong Levi Jr
Strongrd Ellen P
Stodder Wm P
Scottie Ellen
Stone David H
Stout Elizabeth
Stokes Julia
Stoum Wm
Stora Rev R D
Stur Oliver H
Sumner Allen
Summer Sarah
Summer Margaret C
Summer Albert

Wymann John
Wynne Edwin
Winton Wilson E
Winchester Elliot E
Wright Adams
Withington Emily
Wheeler Alfred
Wright David R
Whittier James L
Williamson Debra
Whittier Albert G
Whitton John G
Whittum Ellen
Wissell Henry
White Susan
Wigslow Harriet m
Wright Henry B
Wiegna Benj R
Warren Harriet Ep
Wall Daniel
Washburn Lemuel
Varinad Thomas
Watson Georgiana
Warren Mary C
Ware Galen E
Watress Charles
Waxes Wm
Ward Geo O
Walbridge Spencer
Wahburn John
Walker Sabina
Ware W re
Ward Mar miss
Waldm Wm E
Watson Joseph B
Warren Maria H m
Waterhouse
Warren George
Ware Nahom es
Waters Isaac es
Waters John S
Walker Joseph
Whitins James S
Wakfield Orra
Warren John
Wallis Daniel es
Waterhouse Naom
Ward And ow H
Ward Geo O
Waldworth Joseph
Ware Hannah m
Wend Ott
Webster Hannah
Wester Wm
Westworth Ann M
Wentworth Isaac
Wells Wm jr
West Benj
Westworth Wm
Wicks Ammiel
Wentworth Mattie
Wetherbee Ott
Webster Chas H
West Louis B
Webb John G
Weid Geo
Williams Prince
Wight Franklin
Wright Thoma
Ward John
Wright John
Whitney Edward
Williams S E
Williams Phoe
Wilson Mary S
Wie-entlie hard
White Sherman
Whitcomb John
Winkins Julia
Wormwood Susan
Woodward Sarah
Woodrife Mary
Wood David L
Wormwood Lydia
Woods Eliza
Wool Timothy
Woodley John
Woodman Betsey
Woods Samuel
Wood Sams
Wood, Kimball C
Young Daniel
Young Sarah F
Young Margaret
Young Joseph B
Young L E
Tarr Simon
Sullivan David
O'N J Daniel
Dana Daniel
MANUEL GREENE, Pa
DRY GOODS CHEAP
the subscribers, will by limit
January next, and as the
their business, wish to reduc
will offer at low prices, which
g—Black and colored cloth
g—Black and colored cloth
Roselines and R'd patterns for
Black and blue black silk Velv
—English and French Prints a
—English—English Pa
—and Scarfs—Ladies Cravats—
—to—Fongee & Flagg silk Hdk
—Hank—English R'd cloth
—Irish Linens—Chappe's Spec
—White Cambrics—English
—and Scarfs—Ladies Cravats—
—and Blonde Quilling and
—Pines—R. Hemmenway
I thread—Bead Bags—Fancy
— and plaid Indiantes for ever
—English and French Prints a
—to—Fongee & Flagg silk Hdk
—Hank—English R'd cloth
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—White Cambrics—English
—and Scarfs—Ladies Cravats—
—and Blonde Quilling and
—Pines—R. Hemmenway
I thread—Bead Bags—Fancy
— and plaid Indiantes for ever
—English and French Prints a
—to—Fongee & Flagg silk Hdk
—Hank—English R'd cloth
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—White Cambrics—English
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